

water bill, which will give local communities more flexibility to solve their water problems. I quote:

When courting small business and voters frustrated by government, the Clinton administration decries "regulatory overkill," yet whenever anyone proposes actually loosening any particular Federal dictate, the Administration balks. Thus, the rewrite of the Clean Water Act passed 240 to 185 by the House of Representatives, with votes from 45 Democrats. It has inspired the President's most demagogic rhetoric in weeks.

Mr. Speaker, I agree with the Santa Maria Times editorial, which continues to point out that groups such as the National Governors Association, which the President once headed, the National League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the Association of Metropolitan Sewer Agencies, all endorse this legislation. Let us finish with the hard rhetoric and continue with clean water for our local communities.

Mr. Speaker, I include for the RECORD the article of June 1, 1995, in the Santa Maria Times:

[From the Santa Maria Times, June 1, 1995]
DIRTY FIGHT, CLEAN WATER

When courting small business and voters frustrated by government, the Clinton administration decries "regulatory overkill." Its touted blueprint for "reinventing government" prescribes a periodic weeding out of cumulative, obsolete, inconsistent and unnecessary regulations.

Yet whenever anyone proposes actually loosening any particular federal diktat, the administration balks. Thus, the rewrite of the Clean Water Act passed 240-185 by the House of Representatives recently (with votes from 45 Democrats) has inspired the president's most demagogic rhetoric in weeks.

At a propaganda event staged in Washington, D.C.'s Rock Creek Park, Bill Clinton caricatured the bill as written by "the lobbyists who represent the polluters." The bill's effect, he said, would be to put "poisons" in the water our children drink.

It is hard—make that impossible—to believe that the National Governors Association (which Clinton once headed), the National League of Cities, the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies all would knowingly endorse legislation so blatantly contrary to the public good. The bill the president vows to veto must have flaws but it cannot be the piece of unconscionable recklessness that the president so irresponsibly described.

Who are these polluters, for example? They are city dwellers, mall shoppers, users of roads and parking lots, and farmers. The major outstanding water issue is known as "nonpoint" pollution, the dirt that ends up in sewers and streams not because some profit-hungry corporation dumps it there but because rain water washes it off fields and parking lots and city streets.

Those striving to provide citizens safe drinking water and fishable and swimmable rivers and lakes are local governments. These are the same counties and municipalities that are stretched thin meeting increased demands for neglected children's services and economic development, road and bridge repair, police, courts and prisons. Nothing is gained by pretending that resources are infinite for any of these priorities, even clean water.

Admirably, the House bill nearly doubles the federal revolving loan fund to help local

authorities pay for sewage treatment. Its major thrust is to give states more flexibility in regulating storm water and other runoff from the landscape. It does not alter standards for the purity of water people drink.

Whether this bill has found the optimal definition for wetlands we are not prepared to say. That and the other issues will be tackled anew by the Senate. They will be tackled it appears, without constructive input from a president busy with scare tactics as his re-election campaign nears.

H.R. 1561: NO MORE BUSINESS AS USUAL IN FOREIGN POLICY

(Mr. HORN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HORN. Mr. Speaker, one of the most important bills to come before this Congress is the American Overseas Interests Act of 1995, H.R. 1561.

For the first time in nearly half a century, it will provide focus on American foreign policy instead of the fragmentation which is provided by a separate United States Agency for International Development, the United States Information Service—including cultural affairs, and the United States Agency for Arms Control and Disarmament. At last, these agencies will clearly be directly responsible to the Secretary of State of the United States, the President's first Cabinet officer, the person who needs to advise the President on various aspects of foreign affairs.

This legislation will save over \$3 billion in the next 2 years. It will provide focus not only in organization. It will eliminate 23 assistant secretaries. It will provide less money and more direction. This legislation is long overdue and much-needed.

Vote for the American Overseas Interests Act.

Mr. Speaker, I am including a summary of the key features of H.R. 1561, as follows:

The American Overseas Interests Act, the first Republican foreign policy bill in over 40 years, changes "business as usual" five ways:

1. *Three Major Agencies Killed.*—AID, USAID, ACDA folded into State Department, eliminating hundreds of jobs, including 23 at the level of Assistant Secretary or higher.

2. *Cuts Spending.*—Cuts nearly \$1 billion from FY95 appropriated levels in FY96, over \$2 billion in FY97. Cuts more than \$21 billion from International Affairs spending below the FY95 baseline over seven year "glide path" to balanced budget. With Brownback Amendment, bill fully meets Budget Resolution.

3. *Kills Dozens of Lower-Priority Programs.*—Housing Guarantee Program, PL-480 Title III food aid program, U.S. funding for over a dozen international agencies. Development assistance, though important, is cut by \$750 million in FY96 and \$998 million in FY97.

4. *Focuses on Vital U.S. Interests.*—Funds antiterrorism assistance, Russian disarmament-related programs, NATO expansion aid, antinarcotics assistance, aid to Israel and Egypt (Camp David Accords).

5. *Punishes Adversaries.*—Cuts off aid to countries that provide weapons to terrorist states, give aid to Cuba, or vote against us in the U.N.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MORELLA). Under the Speaker's announced policy of May 12, 1995, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. LIPINSKI] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. LIPINSKI addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GOSS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. GOSS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. OWENS] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. OWENS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

TERM LIMITS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Madam Speaker, I would like to comment today about the Supreme Court decision limiting the powers of the States to prohibit those States from enacting term limits.

Madam Speaker, the majority opinion in U.S. Term Limits versus Thornton, as Justice Thomas points out in dissent, reflects a fundamental misunderstanding of the 10th amendment's reservation of powers to State governments and the people. While the 5 to 4 decision may be a setback for term limits, it is only a temporary one. The closeness of the vote, and the strength of the dissent's argument, means that less harm was done to the term limit movement than is generally believed.

The fundamental issue in Thornton is not term limits, but the power of States and citizens to add to the three qualifications that are spelled out in article I for Members of Congress: age, citizenry, and residence. While the majority makes a cogent and correct argument that the Constitution bars Congress from setting additional qualifications, it fails to demonstrate that the States are barred from adding qualifications. The thrust of the majority's argument is that allowing States to set additional qualifications could lead to abuses of the electoral process. The majority said the Founders would have opposed such abuses, and therefore must have meant to bar the states